Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] A first sequence generator 46 generates a complex conjugate of the first complex sequence transmitted by one of the antennas 18 and a second sequence generator 48 generates a complex conjugate of the second complex sequence transmitted by the other of the antennas 18. The invention should be understood as not being limited to antennas. The detected outputs of the sequence generators 46 and 48 are complex, are respectively applied to a first multiplier 50 and a second multiplier 51, which respectively multiply the demodulated first and second sequences outputted by the matched filter 30, to produce detected complex first and second sequences. The first detected complex sequence produced by multiplier 50 is applied to a first averaging unit 52 and the second detected second complex sequence produced by multiplier 51 is applied to second averaging unit 54.

Please replace paragraphs [0036] - [0038] as follows:

[0036] The CPU 36 also outputs a power control signal 76 which may be used to turn off the RF electronics 24, A to D converter 28, RAKE receiver 32 and decoder 34 to conserve power when soft data detection by the CPU is used for data transmissions of a relative short duration is performed using the matched filter 30 in accordance with Figs. ~~4-D~~ 4d and ~~-E~~e.

[0037] Figs. ~~4A-C~~ 4a-c illustrate a time diagram of the operation of the prior art. The "RF ON" illustrated in Fig. ~~4C~~ 4c represents the estimation of the time spacing between peaks 64 in Fig. 3 and the subsequent demodulation of data symbols. The RF components are turned on only for the detecting of the time of the signal

peaks 64 and turned of for the subsequent demodulation of symbols which decreases power consumption.

[0038] In accordance with the present invention, as illustrated in Figs. ~~4D~~ 4d and ~~4E~~4e, the A to D samples outputted by the A to D converter 28, which are stored in sample storage 38 during estimation of the time of the peaks 64, are estimated using the impulse response of matched filter 30 while the RF electronics are turned off. The stored data samples from the sample storage 38 are demodulated, while the RF electronics and other components are turned off by power control signal 76. As seen in Fig. ~~4E~~4e, the RF electronics are turned off while demodulation of the stored data occurs using a conventional soft decision in CPU 36 which processes the signals inputted from the threshold detector 66. The channel containing the data stored within the sample storage 38 is selected by Walsh code generator 40 and the I and Q components are despread in the same manner by dispreading codes from PN_I and PN_Q generators 42 and 44 as used in the earlier signal processing.